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very doubtful, and the estimated produce of stamp duties was also alleged to be small. Some portions of the proposed scheme had been approved, but he considered the proposed duties on legacies and successions objectionable. He objected to the mode proposed for ascertaining the amount of the present deficit to be met by permanent duties on the capital, but he considered the extinguishment within three years. This was a matter of the greatest importance, and all our efforts should be directed to the liquidation of this debt, which he thought it was impossible to do without any credit. The revenue relied upon by the Government was insufficient for the present emergency, and he contended that the only reliable scheme was that estimated to be a certain extent, those of the hon. member's Government. If, however, it should be found hereafter that the revenue was over-estimated, it would be quite time next session to consider the matter. He was not in favour of the hon. Mr. SAMUEL was apprehensive that considering the present depreciated condition of our debentures, the Treasurer could only issue them at a heavy discount, and that the Government would have to seek authority to raise would be found insufficient. He advocated the principle of a sinking fund as calculated to restore confidence in our securities.

Mr. MR. HENRIKSEN considered that the present financial position of the colony was not such that any increase of duties would be to the imposition of a property tax. Mr. FOSTER reviewed at great length the financial proposals of the Government, and especially the estimates of revenue and expenditure, and the various assessments, which he showed to be greatly exaggerated. He supported the proposal for the imposition of stamp duties, subject, however, to some modifications. He could not, however, support the various solutions, as he considered that it was wrong to be the duty of the Opposition to dictate the financial policy of the Government, the responsibility of which would rest with that Government.

Mr. FOSTER opposed the resolutions, which he considered to have been really only brought forward to embarrass the Government. He expressed his approval of the financial scheme now submitted. He said that the Government had been very successful in the past, and had been taken by a previous speaker (Mr. SAMUEL), and showed that the state of the money market in England sufficiently accounted for the money market in the colony, and that without presuming more to be intrinsically less valuable.

Mr. LEE also opposed the resolutions.

Mr. MARGARETH moved the adjournment of the debate. The motion was, after some discussion, carried. The motion was, after some discussion, carried. The motion was, after some discussion, carried.

Several successive motions were made for adjournment of the debate with a similar result. Mr. COWAN and other hon. members continually opposing the adjournment of the debate, and the Government, on the other hand it was considered as obstructive. On the other hand it was considered that nothing would be gained by refusing the adjournment, as the same motion might be renewed at a later date.

The House at length went to a division upon the question when Mr. Martin's amendment was negatived 23 to 16.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. SMYTH then moved that the resolutions from the committee of supply, granting the sum of £1093 for the service of the year 1863, be agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to, and reported to the House.

Mr. GARRATT gave notice that, at the next sitting of the House, he would move that the report be received, and that Mr. Martin give notice of his intention, to move the Order of the Day, and to read to the House the first of his three resolutions, in regard to the re-emption of the debate thereon.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past one.

THE magistrates at the Central Police Office unanimously dismissed yesterday the prosecution of Mr. HOLT, upon the evidence of the witness, Mr. HOLT, who had called for the defence. The counsel for the defence, except exercising the right of cross-examination, left the case with the bench. Every witness refuted the charge: every material word proved that it was without even the slightest foundation. Those who went to support it were, under the able manipulation of Messrs. JOHNSON and ROBERTS, made to disprove it. The last witness gave a plain statement of the whole transaction from first to last, so far as Mr. HOLT was concerned, and showed not only that he was not guilty of perjury, but that he did everything a man of honour and integrity, moderately indifferent to the law, would do because he was innocent. This witness showed that Mr. HOLT was recalled, after having moved towards the door, by the presiding officer himself, upon the discovery that the case was not purloined, as at first supposed. The case is instructive, although not a syllable could be construed into the remotest justification of the accusation. The witnesses were chiefly those heard in the former case, upon which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL disavowed the commitment. The new witnesses fully ratified the result of the evidence already given. And yet though it is so, some one may say by this time have had another information, and may have another inquiry. Any magistrate will do so at his discretion. He is not bound by law, to prevent any obstacle interposing in the course of public justice, has allowed this opening indefinitely,—it may be repeated twenty times. It may continue until the entire commission of the Peace is exhausted. Any man may get his living by such persecutions; he may constitute himself torturer-general, and so have a distinguished rank in the kingdom of darkness, and thinking but the tenderness of his conscience may be relied upon to stay his persecuting ravens. We may be told that no magistrate would lend himself to vexatious proceedings. We are not sure of it. In the last case the magistrate stated that he was not sure of it. The magistrate would pledge himself that new evidence would not be produced in support of his accusation. He would not hear it. It cost him nothing to make such a promise, and when it failed, after six of patient waiting, Mr. DALGLEISH, in answer to complaints of want of good faith, with knowledge whether the evidence was old or new? We fear in this case it was right. Thus every magistrate must be in the same position, and may be drawn into the same by a similar pledge and meet the same rejoinder when he may complain of illusion.

It was amusing to people who could leave the court: when they were tired to hear the learned judge say, "I am not sure of it." It was very clear that he knew something, and law, but it was enough to make his ignorance more palpable. It was a "caution" to hear him browbeating his own witnesses. But to hear him break out with half-formed exclamations about the law of evidence, while turning them upside down; to see him with great gesticulation he would conjure up a blow-fly into a buffalo, was "as good as a sewing," as Aunt CHLOE would say. As he took his seats at the admiring bystanders, who were in fits of admiration, he talked like a book.

while all the wonder of the law.

The learned judge exhibited much good humour and patience, and was not very much annoyed. Mr. CHAPMAN, indeed, got tired of him, and told Mr. DALGLEISH that he was not in the Legislative Assembly, and that he could be considered if he was not more discreet. It is fine to observe how a little serious magisterial pluck will put such gentry down.

cimen from our Courts. It would have
 been seen what mischief it would have
 first arise from men assuming to act
 Courts without any other knowledge
 law than what may be picked up in "judge-
 and "clubs—where men "kiss the tibia" for
 oath, wear a coal-sack for a gown, and the
 arguments of a worn-out mop for a wig. This
 sort of entertaining exercise for the class
 do not know they may be of service from
 session to another, but it would be very
 ous if admitted to stamp the character of
 Courts. The fact is, no function demands
 more rigorous sense of responsibility to
 prove the order and regulated administration
 justice. Upon lawyers the Supreme Court
 some hold, but we are not aware that there
 ny such responsibility for malicious monkey
 chief which could affect those amateurs.
 But is this thing to be—is there no remedy
 against lazy and mischievous persons, who
 not be accessible to legal control and
 y train, who may find it pleasant pastime to
 e up the attention of the Courts.
 When the law is abused, it is perhaps more
 ular than prudent to seek its change. We
 tainly should notwithstanding question the
 ity of continuing this discretion to a volunteer
 erator. It surely ought not to be in the
 er of any man of distorted mind—prone to
 dit everything he hears—to defame the cha-
 racter, and to scatter over the world a series of
 eless slanders which it must require many
 nths to overtake with the truth. In this
 any men are known, and when they have
 ured for a few years in the vocation of
 funny and mischief they are distrusted and
 shed even by those who listen to them.
 Their moral becomes a beacon, and all genera-
 is interpreted by their general reputation.
 To estimate which people force them-
 selves of a vindictive egotist and fool cannot
 be conveyed to a distance, and the irrepara-
 damage is often developed in the wasting
 lth of some innocent person, who pines
 for sense of wrong inflicted on those dear
 near, and is a victim of reckless malice,
 g after the affair has faded from the public
 memory. To place a man in the list of the
 ured with wanton injustice is to injure him
 all the relations of life, and to wound his
 ings just in proportion as he values a good
 name. There are people, doubtless, to whom a
 minimal charge is nothing more than an ex-
 utive in conversation, heard and forgotten;
 there are others to whom honour is far more
 icious than life.
 HANDLEY gained immortality by resisting an
 al tax of forty shillings. Others have been
 shrined among patriots for saving the subject
 from Royal tyranny. But it is possible for the
 cesses of law to be converted into despotism
 galling, because widened by envy and
 eness, and to make a country far too free to
 in. Even the cost of a wanton accusation
 not a small item in the general account of
 ings.
 Mr. HOLT will not feel the pecuniary loss,
 ough the hundred men to whom he has
 g given employment may miss the care he
 been compelled to waste. To most persons
 n the pecuniary burden of these trials
 to be onerous, and some deduction of the
 uments of life. What is Mr. Holt's case
 day may to-morrow be that of any other
 n, and all to gratify the vanity of an ignorant
 tender to law and statesmanship who may
 k, according to his peculiar bent, notoriety
 revenge.
 A new Impounding Bill as proposed by the
 sent Ministry has been laid on the table.
 measure has hung fire for a long time. It
 ears now since it was first promised, but it
 not been pushed with energy. Mr. WILSON
 also prepared a bill, which, of course, will
 be superseded.
 There is not so much difference, however,
 between the two measures as might be sup-
 posed. By far the greater part of the clauses
 are identical, and we may assume, therefore,
 that on these points there will not be much
 difference of opinion expressed in Parliament.
 It is only where the two measures differ that
 there is likely to be much discussion.
 In most of Mr. ROBERTSON'S bills there is
 an observable tendency to throw a large num-
 ber of duties on the MINISTER for LANDS for
 time being. This excessive centralisation,
 gives rise to some very satisfactory reasons for
 as calculated greatly to cumber the central
 department with miscellaneous labour. In the
 sent bill, however, there is, in one point, an
 improvement in this respect. In the earlier
 drafts of the bill, if we mistake not, it was pro-
 posed that the poundkeepers should be ap-
 pointed by the Minister: now, however, this
 is transferred again to the nearest Petty
 sessions. The patronage in the hands of the
 Government, though small, would be useful for
 political purposes. We do not know that
 members of the Assembly would compound
 for expectations for such a billet, as it is per-
 haps scarcely equal to an overenservitude of minor
 ists, but electioneering agency might be thank-
 ed to be rewarded. The objection that has
 been made to giving the appointments to the
 try Sessions is that the squatters nominate
 their own creatures. But if there is any liability
 attached on this score it would be sufficiently
 satisfied by retaining in the hands of the
 Minister a power to veto any appointment
 ously unsuitable.
 The bill, as did also Mr. WILSON'S, gives to
 selectors the power to impound. The word
 occupant" is in the interpretation clause de-
 signed to mean any holder or occupier
 land under whatever tenure. This
 relates the selector previously sub-
 ject to the objection of a new kind,
 not known to the existing impounding law.
 An amendment has been introduced by Mr.
 ROBERTSON'S and Mr. WILSON'S bills com-
 ed in the eighteenth clause of the former,
 which provides that when unbranded cattle or
 horses more than a year old are impounded,
 they may be sold outright, and two-thirds of
 the proceeds are payable to the lawful im-
 pounder.
 The twenty-eighth clause also provides that
 occupant may destroy any unbranded cattle
 horses more than two years old, which he
 find trespassing on his run.
 The twenty-ninth clause also provides that
 owner may impound unbranded cattle and horses
 more than one year old, and running on un-
 occupied Crown lands, as also their calves and
 foals, may be issued by the Minister for a fee
 of two pounds, the said license to be confined
 its operation to specified areas.
 These provisions may avail something to
 owners of the number of unbranded stock
 in almost some parts of the colony, and which
 is universally acknowledged to be a nuisance.
 Whenever it is worth while to collect them,
 young men, by paying two pounds
 a license, can drive them to the
 and receive two-thirds of what they
 for this. This will be a legitimate method
 making money, and will perhaps diminish

AN DISTRICT COURT

Elizabeth Linsdell. Complaisant deposed that she was the wife of Charles Linsdell, a soldier of the 40th Regiment, serving at New Zealand, and that she carries on the business of a barber in Kent-street; on Monday afternoon a patient came to her shop to be shaved; the operation and the three-pence paid, he said that he came in with

that, and by after-
 knew of any further delay in the matter, and that, if the witnesses
 called did not attend, they would discontinue the case.

EARLY AUTUMN AND WINTER NOVELTIES.

1000

SUPREME COURT
 1st Circuit — *Gutman v. Jones*, discharge p. 1

arranged by the salmon commission and Mr. Ham-
bling been agreed a winner to the winning one
one gentlemen constantly give to their charge, I should
like to say one word which could possibly
be a criticism; but it sometimes happens that
there may be a defect which these habits of the ap-
proach, particularly if, as in this case, no evil result had

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WEDNESDAY,
in the Police Magazine

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off Mr. Hall's name from
have? I have a letter a
Washington Court stating

entitled to vote for Mr. HUGHES does not contradict him on the point, and there is nothing to contradict him. Mr. Roberts has quoted from the first and fifth sections of the Electoral Act, showing that it was the duty of the collector to give on the electoral roll all persons qualified to vote; and, he asked, was it not indubitably proved that Mr. HUGHES had all money being entitled to vote? He therefore estimated that their Waverley would not

below appeared stagnant and covered with a green

arranged by the salmon commission and Mr. Ham-
bling been agreed a winner to the winning one
one gentlemen constantly give to their charge, I should
like to say one word which could possibly
be a criticism; but it sometimes happens that
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attention to his large stock of Hats and Caps, consisting of black and drab Fawn leather and plush ditto; black and drab cashmere; marine ditto, of the latest fashion; self-top Brightens, Richmonds, Windows, Sydney, straw ditto, and Ford's washing hats, &c. Hats and caps made to order.

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TO LET. Business
busiest parts of

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